

Poindexter Insists Reagan Would Have Approved Diversion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, repeatedly contradicting White House statements, insisted Friday that President Ronald Reagan would have approved diverting Iranian arms sale proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels if he had known about it.

When asked about the insistence of Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, that Mr. Reagan would not have approved of the plan, Admiral Poindexter replied: "I would have expected him to say that. That is the whole idea of deniability."

However, Admiral Poindexter's assertion was matched by a fresh denial at the White House, where the chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., said the admiral's statement was "not based on any fact. It's based on no conversation with this president; it's based on no piece of evidence."

Admiral Poindexter resigned in November as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser when the Iran-contra affair became public.

On his third day of testimony before the congressional committees investigating the affair, the admiral said he did not want Mr. Reagan to avoid responsibility for potentially embarrassing political actions but instead wanted to provide the president with the cover of "deniability."

In rebuttal to an observation by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, that Admiral Poindexter had withheld critical information from cabinet officers, the admiral said:

"I didn't withhold from them anything that they didn't want withheld."

He also told the committees that he withheld information from senior congressional investigators because "I simply didn't want any outside interference" in the secret program of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, some of which apparently reached the Contras at a time when Congress had barred such aid.

But he said that he had no intention of concocting a cover-up last November when he destroyed a key document or when he participated in the drafting of false chronologies for use by his superiors in the White House.

Admiral Poindexter said that, while he wanted to protect Mr. Reagan in the past, he was not protecting him now by taking the blame for the diversion of Iran arms profits to the Contras.

"I'm here now to do the best I can to collect the facts as best I know them and to lay it all out," Admiral Poindexter declared.

More lawmakers raised questions Friday about the admiral's credibility.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said he thought Admiral Poindexter was still covering up.

"Why should anyone believe this fellow?" Mr. Byrd asked. "He covered up for the president back then."

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French policemen checking the identity of automobile passengers near the Iranian Embassy in Paris on Friday.

France Breaks Ties With Iran, Confines Envoys To Embassy

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France broke diplomatic relations with Iran on Friday and ordered all Iranian diplomats in Paris to be confined to their embassy until arrangements could be made for their repatriation.

The decision to break ties, coming after an escalating three-week dispute, raised immediate fears for the lives of French hostages believed to be held by pro-Iranian Islamic extremists in Lebanon.

Within a few hours of the announcement, news agencies in Beirut received anonymous calls saying that two French diplomats, Marcel Carion, 62, and Marcel Fontaine, 43, would be killed in reprisal. The diplomats were kidnapped in March 1985.

Iranian television was reported to have said Friday night that the French consul in Tehran, Paul Torri, must appear before a revolutionary court in Evran prison in Tehran to face accusations of espionage and drug smuggling. Iran first levied the charges earlier this week.

The decision also pushed Iran further into isolation from the major Western powers. With no direct relations with the United States, Britain and France, Iran has no official links to the three permanent Western members of the United Nations Security Council.

The French Foreign Ministry made the announcement after Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, coming from a 45-minute meeting with President François Mitterrand, called at the ministry to inform Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond of the decision.

It came about 24 hours after Tehran gave France until Sunday to lift police controls that have been in force around its embassy in Paris since June 30 and to apologize for the alleged assault by French customs officers on an Iranian diplomat at Geneva's Cointrin Airport on Saturday. Tehran said it would break relations unless France complied.

The French Foreign Ministry statement described Tehran's conditions as "obviously unacceptable."

"It is said France considered them as a signal that 'the process of breaking diplomatic relations is already under way and that the consequences should be drawn. That is why it has decided to break, as of now, its diplomatic relations with Iran.'"

Six hours after the French announcement, Tehran Radio said that Iran also was breaking relations.

The French Foreign Ministry said French and Iranian personnel would have five days to leave each other's territory.

French police first ringed the Iranian Embassy, checking the identities of people going in and out, after a judge summoned an embassy interpreter, Wahid Ghorji, for questioning about terrorist bombings in Paris last year. Thirteen persons were killed and more than 150 injured in those bombings.

The extra measures taken against Iranian Embassy personnel in Paris on Friday were in strict retaliation for similar moves taken earlier in the day against French diplomats in Tehran, the ministry said.

No Iranian officials, except the chargé d'affaires, Gholam Reza Haddadi, would be allowed to leave the building, it said.

Paris police, meanwhile, escorted Iranian Embassy staff and their families to the embassy building. The French apparently intend to keep the Iranians confined to guarantee the security of France's 15 nationals manning its embassy in Tehran.

Uniformed police surrounding the embassy buildings on the Avenue d'Iéna, across the Seine River from the Eiffel Tower, were reinforced early Friday until they totaled about 200. During the night, they trained powerful searchlights on the embassy.

Late Thursday, 13 Iranians, including three members of the 45-member embassy staff, were prevented from crossing into West Germany by car and into West Germany by plane. This followed an Iranian refusal to allow two French Embassy staff members to leave Tehran last Sunday.

The French decision to break ties

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Klosk

East Germany Orders Amnesty

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany declared an amnesty on Friday for all prisoners except Nazi war criminals, spies, murderers and people convicted of crimes against humanity. Prisoners serving life sentences are to have their terms reduced to 15 years.

The official news agency ADN said the death penalty also had been abolished. It said the move celebrated the 38th anniversary of the founding of the East German Communist state. The decree said the release of inmates was to begin Oct. 12 and be completed by Dec. 12, ADN reported.

Dow Closes Above 2,500

The Dow Jones industrial average closed above 2,500 for the first time Friday as prices on the New York Stock Exchange benefited from the dollar's strength and favorable corporate earnings. The Dow jumped 13.07 to close at 2,510.04, its fourth consecutive record high.



Paul Azinger led by a stroke after two rounds of the British Open golf tournament. Page 13.

GENERAL NEWS

- Quietest Soviet sub challenge U.S. Navy strategy. Page 2.
- The Pakistani prime minister blamed India for two car bombings in Karachi. Page 2.
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BUSINESS/FINANCE

- U.S. housing starts fell 0.7 percent in June. Page 7.
- Oil analysts' fears of a rise in prices are exaggerated. Page 7.

Dow close: UP 13.07
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1963 1.604 152.95 6.20

Ex-Presidential Aide Charged With Illegal Lobbying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Lyn Nofziger, a former top White House official, has been indicted on six counts of violating federal ethics laws in connection with his lobbying for Wedtech Corp. and two other clients, a special prosecutor announced Friday.

Mr. Nofziger, who was senior political adviser to President Ronald Reagan, is the second of Mr. Reagan's close circle of political advisers from his earliest campaigns to face corruption charges stemming from lobbying activities after Mr. Reagan was elected president.

The former deputy White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, has been indicted on perjury charges resulting from statements he made about his lobbying activities after leaving the White House.

On Thursday, Mr. Deaver's trial was postponed by a federal judge whose attempt to conduct jury selection in private was stopped by an appellate court.

Mr. Deaver is accused of lying to a grand jury and a House of Representatives subcommittee about his lobbying.

He and Mr. Nofziger had worked for Mr. Reagan for more than two decades.

According to the indictment against Mr. Nofziger, he and his partner, Mark Bragg, who also was indicted, illegally lobbied the White House in 1982 in a successful effort to get a \$32 million no-bid Pentagon contract for Wedtech, a New York military contractor.

The indictment said Mr. Nofziger violated conflict-of-interest provisions that prohibit high-level government officials from lobbying their former office for one year after leaving the public payroll.

Mr. Bragg is charged with aiding and abetting Mr. Nofziger.

The 1978 Ethics in Government Act provides for a maximum penalty of up to two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine upon conviction.

Mr. Nofziger, who left the White House in January 1982 to open a Washington lobbying firm with Mr. Bragg, responded to the charges bitterly.

"This action comes at the expense of justice and fair play," he said Friday. "Never before has there been a similar indictment. I am not a felon. I am innocent of any deliberate violation of the law, and if the independent counsel wants my scalp, he will have to get it the old-fashioned way."

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said there would be no official comment on the indictment.

Wedtech Corp., which filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws late last year, is the target of separate New York State, federal and congressional investigations involving charges that its executives paid millions of dollars to public officials in return for acrid government contracts and other special consideration.

Before Thursday, 17 people associated with Wedtech had been indicted on charges of bribery, racketeering and other violations.

The indictment of Mr. Nofziger was obtained by James C. McKay, the special prosecutor who is also investigating Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d's assistance to Wedtech in 1982 when Mr. Meese was White House counselor. Mr. Meese has acknowledged interceding in 1982 on behalf of Wedtech, four of whose top executives have pleaded guilty to bribing public officials.

Law enforcement officials have said they expect additional indictments in New York of as many as 10 other government officials for allegedly taking payoffs from Wedtech. The attorney general has not been indicted.

(AP, UPI, NYT)



THATCHER AT WHITE HOUSE — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain posing Friday with President Ronald Reagan outside the Oval Office. She said that the Iran-contra scandal had not hurt Mr. Reagan internationally and praised him as "a great leader." She urged him to continue working toward a U.S.-Soviet arms treaty. Page 5.

ANC Ties Recent Deaths To Police 'Hit Squads'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Recent assassinations of African National Congress activists in Swaziland and elsewhere have raised concerns in the guerrilla organization that South African police are using "death squads" to accelerate a campaign against the movement.

ANC officials in Lusaka, Zambia, said Friday that increased attacks outside South Africa appeared to be a fulfillment of President Pieter W. Botha's campaign pledge in May to strike at the movement any place in the world.

The assassination last week of two top ANC officials and a companion brought to 11 the number of members of the group's military wing killed in Swaziland in the last eight months.

The three were killed within sight of the Swazi Parliament building. Witnesses said three white men in a South African-registered car forced the ANC officials' taxi off the road and opened fire.

The victims were Cassius Maki, 45, the youngest member of the ANC's national executive committee and reportedly a high-ranking official in the military branch; Paul Dikledi, 32, described as being in charge of ANC military operations in Transvaal; and a Mozambican woman, Eliza Tsimbi.

South African police have refused to comment on ANC allegations that the gunmen were members of police "hit squads."

The incident July 5 resembled an attack in May in which a senior ANC operative, Theophilus Dikledi, and two others were shot and killed after their car was ambushed in Swaziland.

Also in May, white gunmen speaking English and Portuguese and carrying pistols with silencers attacked houses in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, and killed three persons suspected of having been ANC members.

In January, four persons suspected of ANC ties were found dead in a house outside the Swazi capital, Mbabane. In December, five persons were kidnapped and two others, including a 13-year-old youth, were killed in raids in Mbabane and Manzini, southeast of the capital.

An ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina, said Friday in a telephone interview from the group's headquarters in Lusaka that the attacks in Swaziland, coupled with a car bombing in Botswana and reports from London of a conspiracy to kidnap top ANC leaders there, appeared to be part of a South African police campaign.

News reports from London said three men appeared in court Thursday charged with conspiring to kidnap senior ANC officials. They

were identified as Frank L. Larsen, 53, a psychologist, and his son, John, 27, both believed to be Zimbabwean nationals; and John R. Wheatley, 28, described as a British national. All were said to have frequently visited South Africa.

The reports said the court was told that police had seized forged passports and a list of ANC members in Britain.

The ANC's chief representative in London, Solly Smith, said, "The details of the conspiracy disclosed give rise to grave concern over the safety and welfare of our members in this country."

A spokesman for South Africa's National Intelligence Service denied that the security services were involved.

Tom Lodge, who is widely regarded as South Africa's leading expert on the ANC, said he doubted South African police were involved in the London incident.

"London is scarcely an absolute center" of ANC operations, said Mr. Lodge, a political scientist at University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. He speculated that "right-wing" British intelligence, or South African mercenaries, could be involved.

The assassination of ANC members in Swaziland and other neighboring states, he said, could hurt

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Italy Court Bars Arrests In Vatican Bank Inquiry

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy's highest court nullified arrest warrants Friday for three Vatican bank officials, including its American-born president, Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus.

Italian authorities had charged Archbishop Marcinkus and two lay officials of the bank, Luigi Meninini and Pellegrino De Strobil, with fraudulent bankruptcy in the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, which was partly owned by the Vatican bank, known as the Institute for Religious Works.

A special court in Milan in early April upheld the validity of the arrest warrants issued by the magistrates investigating the Banco Ambrosiano scandal. It said the criminal action against the Vatican officials was legitimate since the bank failure occurred in Italy.

But Vatican lawyers appealed to the Court of Cassation, saying the warrants were invalid because the three were members of a "central entity" of the Roman Catholic Church which, under a 1929 Vati-

can-Italy treaty, is not subject to any Italian authority.

The court upheld the Vatican position and ruled that the arrest warrants, issued by Milan magistrates on Feb. 20, were null and void, the agencies said, quoting unidentified judicial sources.

The decision by the Court of Cassation was final, meaning Italian authorities cannot appeal it.

The collapse of the Milan-based bank followed its failure to collect \$1.3 billion in bad loans. Italian financial officials have said that the Vatican bank was responsible for part of the bad debts because of "letters of patronage" that Archbishop Marcinkus gave to Roberto Calvi, the bank's president, to support the bank.

Mr. Calvi was found hanged beneath a bridge in London in June 1982.

The Vatican bank, which was a major shareholder of Banco Ambrosiano, agreed in 1984 to pay \$250 million to Ambrosiano's creditors as part of the bankruptcy settlement.

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Korean-Americans Explore Their Heritage

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — They are the children and grandchildren of Koreans, high school students in Canada and the United States sent back to experience their heritage.

For 10 days in a government-run school, they have been immersed in Korean history, Korean culture and, above all, Korean morality, manners and respect for elders.

Now, as they sat on the schoolhouse stoop awaiting the dinner bell, they spotted a stranger walking up the driveway.

"Oh, my God, are you an American?" a girl exclaimed. "Welcome to prison camp."

"They look us in here at night," said another.

"They look us on the fourth floor to keep us apart from the boys," said a third.

West meets East here in a two-week summer program for 2,000 teen-agers each year organized by the National Institute for Overseas Koreans.

For South Korea's government, which considers itself the only legitimate authority on this divided peninsula, the sessions provide one means of staying in touch with some of the five million Koreans who live outside South Korea.

And for Korean-born parents in strange lands, the school may help narrow the gap between immigrant and offspring and may help counter the puzzling loose morality of adopted children.

Despite the duress of curfews and discipline, many young people here said the two weeks have helped them grapple with troubling issues of identity and fitting in.

"I've learned to appreciate my parents more," said Nina Kim. "I've learned to understand."

"Even though I could speak English and had a lot of good friends, there was still a gap between white and Korean."

— Susie Chae, a Los Angeles secretary

Most of them also maintain strong ties to the "motherland." Dr. H. S. Song, an Ontario scientist, said his 18-year-old daughter asked to be sent this summer.

"She wanted to know her identity, which they couldn't give her in Canada," he said. "She thought she was Canadian, but she's not," he said. "If you don't know what you are, you should be ashamed."

South Korea, the world's fourth most densely populated nation, with about 42 million people, has no desire to attract anyone back permanently, according to Moe Young Koo, president of the Overseas Koreans Institute. "Our government policy is that they should be good Americans, but with their Korean heritage, too."

To that end, his institute subsidizes the summer camps — the students pay air fare plus \$300 — and supports 600 Korean schools around the world that mostly offer Saturday classes. It also selects 40 volunteer teachers from those schools for a two-week training course in Seoul each year.

Susie Chae, 24, whose Korean name is Chae Hyang Su, was one of the teachers this year. A psychology student and secretary in Los Angeles, she left Korea 10 years ago.

"When I went to high school, I didn't think that much about being Korean. I just wanted to fit in," she said as the training session ended last weekend. "But when I went to college, and

stand why they are the way they are and why they push the way they do."

About one million Koreans and Korean-born residents live in the United States and Canada, most having arrived since the Korean War of 1950-53. About two million live in Manchuria, one million in the Soviet Union, 700,000 in Japan and others in many countries.

Many Koreans living in the United States have excelled in school and prospered in business, working as hard as their relatives in this startlingly industrious country.

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As Soviet Subs Run Silent, U.S. Policy Questions Run Deep

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy submarine was slipping through the waters off the Soviet coast, its skipper confident he would hear the Soviet submarine he was hunting before its captain heard him.

But the Soviet skipper heard his pursuer before being detected. Safely hidden, he "challenged" the American hunter by sending out a sound wave, which registered a loud metallic ping against the American ship's hull.

The American hunter had become the hunted.

The incident last year was one of several that shook up U.S. Navy leaders, according to American officials. Another shock came when a U.S. attack submarine followed a characteristically noisy Soviet sub to the entrance of its home port. A few months later the Soviet sub returned to the open sea quietly, after a new propeller was installed.

These events accelerated the Reagan administration's hunt for the nations that had sold the Soviet Union the machinery needed to make such quiet propellers. Japan and Norway eventually were identified, straining their relations with the United States.

But the longer-term consequence of quieter Soviet submarines is a shift in the U.S.-Soviet balance of power under the sea. How big a shift is now in dispute. There is no dispute, however, that Soviet subs have become significantly quieter and therefore less vulnerable.

The Soviet Union's improvement of the propellers has put the U.S. submarine community on the defensive for the first time in decades.

John F. Lehman Jr., the former secretary of the navy, and Admiral James D. Watkins, who served on submarines and who recently retired as chief of naval operations,

Japan Heeds Call to Curb Dealings With Hostile Nations

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Japan, stunned by American fury over a Japanese company's dealings with the Soviet Union, has agreed to meet all Reagan administration demands to prevent further sales of sensitive defense-related technology to hostile countries, according to the Commerce Department.

After a two-hour meeting Thursday morning between Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Hajime Tamura, Japan's minister for international trade and industry, the Commerce Department said that Japan would consider criminal prosecution of Toshiba Machine Co., which sold machinery to make quieter submarines to Moscow.

Japan will also sharply increase its contributions to a multinational export control group and will establish controls at home similar to those used by the United States, the department said.

Even before Thursday's concessions, Japan reacted in an extraordinary way to the Toshiba sale. The top two officers of Toshiba Corp., the

parent company, resigned, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, speaking before the legislature, charged that the subsidiary had "betrayed" the country.

With Congress considering a ban on all imports of Toshiba products, Tokyo went even further, promising on the spot to prevent future diversions of militarily sensitive goods and technology, rather than negotiate any sort of compromise agreement.

In the past, the Japanese have readily given assurances of policy changes to appease Western critics, but have sometimes delivered less than promised.

Mr. Baldrige's spokesman, B.J. Cooper, expressed such reservations: "They said the right things. Now they have to do them."

On another matter, Mr. Baldrige raised the possibility that the United States would reduce the penalties that President Ronald Reagan had imposed on Japan in April for purported abuses of a semiconductor trade agreement.

The Toshiba affair, involving a subsidiary of the widely known consumer electronics compa-

ny, has been the most severe of a string of recent American conflicts with Japan because it involves questions of national security. Earlier problems revolved around Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

Toshiba Machine and a state-owned Norwegian company, Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, sold the Russians computerized equipment for making submarine propellers that turn so quietly that the submarines are much more difficult to detect. The sale has so infuriated Congress that members are considering a two-year to five-year ban on American imports from the two companies.

With respect to semiconductors, Mr. Baldrige said the administration could not see any evidence yet that the Japanese were complying with one important feature of an American-Japanese chip agreement of last year — allowing American semiconductor companies a higher share of the domestic Japanese market.

On April 17, Mr. Reagan slapped 100 percent duties on \$300 million of American imports of Japanese television sets, power tools and lap-top computers.

Mr. Webb has termed the Seawolf "the true supersub of the 1990s." He used the phrase in a letter seeking to assure Representative Charles E. Bennett, the Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Services subcommittee, that the Seawolf will be worth the price. The first Seawolf will cost \$1.7 billion.

"It employs the very best technology and will counter the best Soviet submarine well into the 21st century," Mr. Webb wrote.

Critics of the SSN-21 have argued that Congress should force the navy to design a better submarine and in the meantime rely on improved versions of the SSN-688, or Los Angeles-class, attack boat.

The Seawolf is scheduled to go to sea in 1994. But its long-range future is clouded by uncertainty in the Pentagon budget and by Soviet advances on the Akula, or Shark, attack boats.

Submarine specialists inside and outside the U.S. government say these developments have forced the Reagan administration and Congress to consider several questions, including how the navy will pay for expanding its fleet. More U.S. attack submarines will be needed to find the quieter Soviet submarines.

In addition, they say, the United States will have to decide whether detection techniques should be switched from silent, passive eavesdropping to active "pinging," or sound-wave propagation. U.S. and Soviet submarines will soon be too quiet to detect at long ranges using today's techniques.

Submarine advocates caution that if oceanic or hunter submarines are used to send out sound waves beneath the surface, they give away their position to the enemy.

A further question to be examined is whether the U.S. should abandon the strategy of sending one submarine to kill another if U.S. and Soviet subs have to get dangerously close to hear each other. The alternative would be to restrict the mission of attack submarines to bombing shore targets with cruise missiles and laying mines.

Iranians, Soviets Criticize U.S. on Gulf

MOSCOW (AP) — Top Soviet and Iranian officials, meeting here Friday, blamed the U.S. military presence in the Gulf for increased tensions in the region. Separately, a Soviet admiral ruled out the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet naval patrol in the Gulf.

President Andrei A. Gromyko met with Mohammed Larjani, Iran's deputy foreign minister, who arrived Thursday. Mr. Larjani also met with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and the first deputy foreign minister, Yuri M. Vorontsov.

Mr. Gromyko restated the Soviet position that all warships from countries not on the Gulf should be withdrawn. He urged Iran and Iraq to stop fighting. Earlier Friday, the Soviet admiral, Nikolai N. Amelko, said of speculation about a joint superpower force to police Gulf waters: "This absolutely runs counter to our views on this region."

Shamir Assails Egypt Over Waldheim

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has called Egypt's invitation to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria an example of Arab hatred toward Israel, and officials said Friday they will ask the Egyptian foreign minister to explain the move when he visits next week.

"For some reason we are witnessing a strange phenomenon. Arab countries are wooing Waldheim," Mr. Shamir said Thursday. "They want to honor him and at the same time condemn Israel, just as Jordan did. This proves that these countries want to give some sort of expression to their hatred for Israel, and that they do this through Waldheim."

Jewish groups allege that Mr. Waldheim, a former UN secretary-general, is guilty of complicity in World War II executions in the Balkans and the deportations of 40,000 Greek Jews to Nazi death camps.

India, Sri Lanka Discuss Peace Plans

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — The Sri Lankan and Indian governments are discussing new peace proposals in a renewed attempt to end the island's bloody ethnic conflict, officials and Sri Lankan newspaper said Friday.

They said President J. R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka and the Indian high commissioner, Jyotindra Nath Dixit, met Thursday night.

The independent Sun newspaper said they discussed a formula to establish a single provincial council made up of Northern and Eastern Provinces, where most Tamils live. Tamil guerrillas have been fighting the Sinhalese-dominated government to gain a separate state in those provinces. The island newspaper said the meeting was held to canvass senior ministers to gauge support for the merger proposal.

Election Campaign Ends in Portugal

LISBON (Reuters) — Campaigning ended Friday for the Portuguese general election on Sunday, with leftist parties expressing confidence despite opinion polls pointing to a sweeping victory by the governing Social Democrats.

"Reasserting our leadership of the left and averting a right-wing majority in parliament would amount to a victory for us," said Victor Constancio, the Socialist Party leader. "I believe we can achieve this."

Opinion polls predict the Socialist Democratic Party of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva will emerge winner and possibly gain a majority in the 250-seat parliament. Mr. Cavaco Silva's minority government, the 16th government since a military uprising restored democracy to Portugal in 1974, fell in April after an opposition vote. It had been in power for 18 months.

Ex-Minister Leaves Gandhi's Party

NEW DELHI (AP) — Former Defense Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh has resigned from Parliament and the governing Congress (I) Party after three fellow dissidents were removed from the party in a political shake-up, according to news reports.

Mr. Singh, 56, said he was resigning "to save the party leadership from the embarrassment of expelling him," the United News of India reported. "If throwing me out of the party will help the party," he was quoted as saying, "I am ready to offer this supreme political sacrifice also and cooperate on that account, too, by submitting my resignation."

Mr. Singh resigned from the cabinet under pressure on April 12, a week after he began investigations into allegations of kickbacks on defense contracts. Party officials said the investigations were embarrassing to Mr. Gandhi and the party. On Wednesday, Mr. Gandhi removed three former cabinet ministers from the party for "anti-party activities."

Reports of Chile Torture Anger Bonn

BONN (Reuters) — The Foreign Ministry summoned Chile's ambassador to West Germany on Friday to deliver a strongly worded protest following reports of the torture of a West German woman who was jailed for opposing the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The woman, Beatriz Brinkmann, holds dual West German and Chilean citizenship. A spokesman said that, in addition, the government protested reports that 14 jailed Chilean leftists, who have asked for asylum in West Germany to escape possible death sentences, were also tortured.

"The federal government expresses its deep concern over these violations of human rights," said Jürgen Rothoff, secretary of state at the ministry. Bonn has not decided whether to grant asylum to the 14 leftists. Under a Chilean decree, death sentences can be commuted to exile if asylum is granted.

Bonn, Paris Closer on Military Unit

PARIS (AP) — In a further move toward military cooperation, France and West Germany have agreed to begin a formal study of combat situations in which a joint military brigade could be used, Defense Minister Andre Girard said Friday in a radio interview.

Neither country, he said, wanted a military unit that "would not have a mission" or "military meaning. We want it to have a function." The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, interviewed with Mr. Girard, said the proposed brigade could "fight both the other European and Atlantic forces, but will not be integrated into the NATO command structure." France and West Germany are both members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but France is not part of NATO's unified military command.

On Wednesday, Mr. Girard and Mr. Wörner announced an agreement for the joint development and manufacture of the PAH-2 combat helicopter, following four years of negotiations. The project has been criticized, especially in West Germany, because of its soaring cost estimates.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. to Study Report of Near-Collision

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Britain's Civil Aviation Authority has ordered an investigation of an incident Wednesday in which a British Airways jet and a Royal Air Force transport plane reportedly passed too close to one another over northwestern England, the agency said Friday.

British Airways said there had been no risk of collision because the two aircraft, which together carried more than 300 people, "were flying parallel in the same direction and our pilot had his eye on the Hercules all the time."

The independent newspaper, reporting on the incident, said it was the third near-collision in British airspace in a week. (Reuters, AP)

Italian Group Reveals Tourist Traps

MILAN (Reuters) — A tourist who booked a double room in an Italian hotel was asked to pay an air conditioning supplement for his wife "because two noses breathe more air than one," a consumer organization said Friday.

The group, Movimento Consumatori, or Consumers' Movement, said the case among rises by hotels and restaurants to get tourists to pay more. Others included "toiletty spaghetti" in one restaurant that was higher than normal spaghetti that was the same.

The organization has published a guide to tourists' rights, warning to avoid some of the pitfalls of traveling in Italy.

A Dutch carrier, yet to be named, has won the right to serve Florida, with trans-Atlantic flights beginning in April under a recent signed Friday by U.S. and Dutch authorities. In exchange, carriers will be able to fly passengers and cargo to any point in Netherlands, rather than only Amsterdam.

A Finnish company, Paalasmaa Oy, has won an order valued at 10 million marks (\$68 million) to build a 1,000-bed tourist hotel in Moscow. The hotel, for the Soviet tourist organization Intourso, scheduled for completion by the end of 1989. (Reuters)

Correction

An article in the July 11 edition stated incorrectly that a New York dealer, David Tunick, had bought a Barocci drawing on behalf of National Gallery in Washington. Mr. Tunick bought the drawing on his own.

U.S. Orders Tighter Screening Of Air Passengers, Baggage

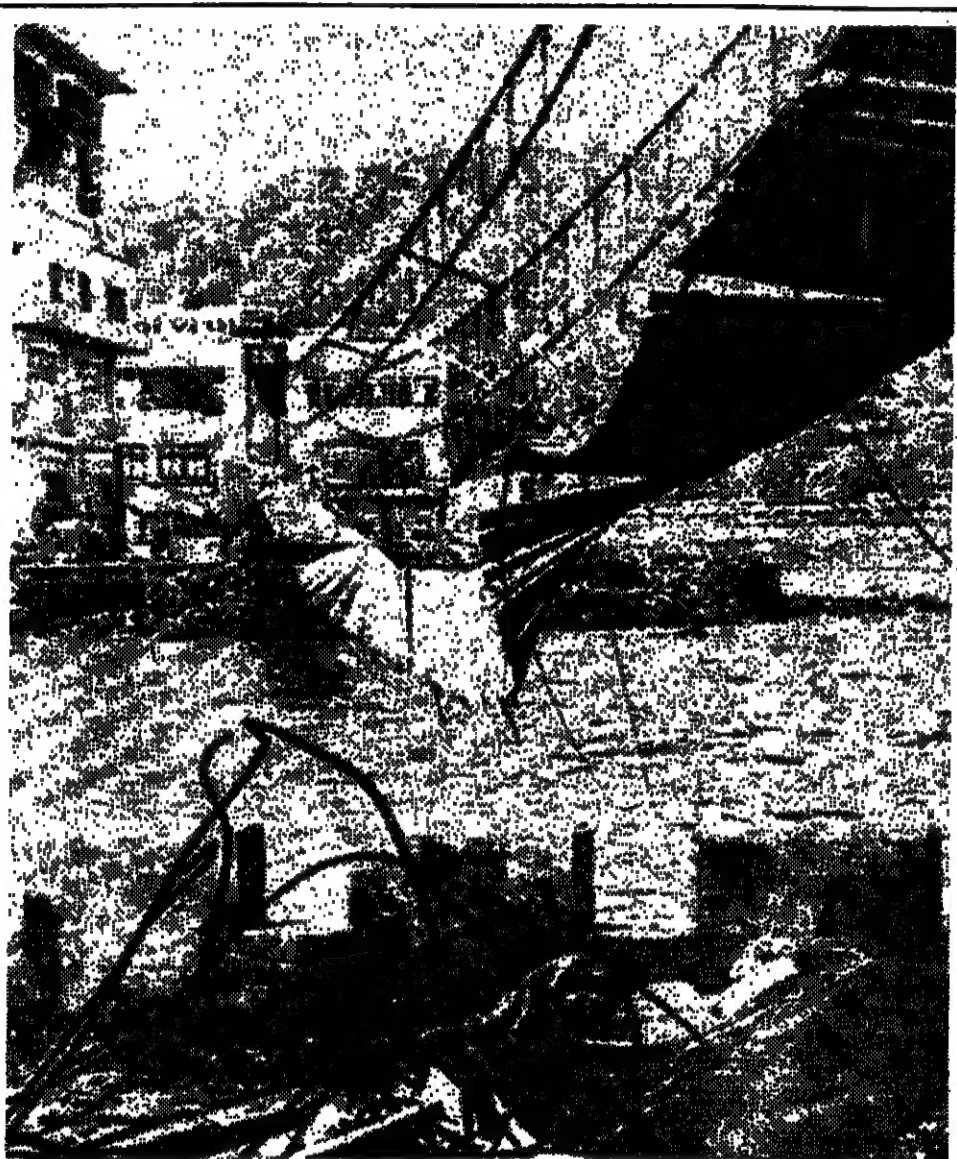
WASHINGTON (LAT) — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole has ordered the Federal Aviation Administration to take "more aggressive action" to make airlines tighten screening of passengers and their carry-on baggage, and to fine those that provide inadequate airport security.

Her move Thursday followed a report last month by the General Accounting Office that one in five mock weapons carried through airport security checkpoints went undetected.

Among her actions, Mrs. Dole ordered tougher hiring standards

for screening personnel and the active participation of air carriers in the training of screening personnel. Airlines in the United States generally contract with private security firms to conduct passenger and carry-on baggage screening at airport security checkpoints.

The changes also will require more frequent tests of screening personnel with a greater variety of test objects; the targeting of specific airlines or security contractors with "substandard" performance; and fines of air carriers "for any failure to detect test items" at airport security checkpoints.



279 DEAD AND MISSING IN TYPHOON — A suspension bridge in Pusan was destroyed by a typhoon that hit South Korea's southern coast. The toll of dead and missing grew to 279 on Friday after the typhoon, designated Thelma, unleashed floods and mudslides and left 7,000 people homeless. Damage was estimated at \$124 million.

Marcos Challenges Aquino to Allow His Return to Fight Graft Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Ferdinand E. Marcos challenged the government on Friday to allow him to return to the Philippines to defend charges that

he amassed \$10 billion of illegal wealth during his 20-year rule.

Mr. Marcos, in a statement released by his lawyer in Manila, said the charges were attempts by President Corason C. Aquino's government to harass him.

On Thursday, the Aquino government filed its most important civil case against Mr. Marcos and his family, charging that they "plundered, extorted and embezzled" \$10 billion during Mr. Marcos's 20 years as president.

The suit demands \$22.6 billion, which includes recovery of the money lost and damages for the suffering and the loss of international reputation by the Filipino people.

The suit was filed in a special anti-graft court in Manila. It is the second of about 45 civil charges that the government plans to file against Mr. Marcos to recover what the government alleges is his illegally acquired wealth.

The government says it believes that Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, hid much of the money in secret Swiss bank accounts during his 20-year rule.

In the statement released Friday in Manila and Honolulu, Mr. Marcos rejected the charges as "merely repetitions of allegations in cases now pending in the United States and Europe."

"If the government prevents my return to face my accusers, that would only constitute further injustice and violation of my basic human rights," said Mr. Marcos, who fled from Hawaii in February last year after being deposed by Mrs.

Aquino in a civilian-backed military revolt.

Mrs. Aquino has barred Mr. Marcos from returning to the Philippines, fearing that his presence could cause political instability.

The U.S. government has ordered Mr. Marcos not to leave Hawaii since tape recordings in which he said he planned to stage a coup against Mrs. Aquino were made public last week. Mr. Marcos has denied the allegations, claiming the tapes were fraudulent.

Mr. Marcos's lawyer, Rafael Recto, said that, unless the former president was allowed to return to the country to defend himself, no hearings could take place.

Mr. Recto said that Mr. Marcos could not afford to pay his attorney's fees so would have to return home to defend himself in person. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

Saudi Gift Reported

A Saudi Arabian businessman says he has given the Philippine government \$25 million that Mr. Marcos is said to have tried to borrow to finance the alleged coup plot in Manila. Reuters reported from Manama, Bahrain.

The money was transferred to Mrs. Aquino's government to help the Moslem minority in the Philippines, a spokesman for the businessman, Mohammed al-Fassi, said by telephone from Jeddah.

He said Mr. Fassi had accepted the honorary post of Philippines consul-general in the kingdom in return for his help.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Pakistan Keeps It Up

Halt American Aid

The arrest of a Pakistani trying to violate U.S. export laws shows once again how tenaciously Pakistan pursues the bomb. It also prompts a familiar chorus of State Department lamentations about the apparent violation, Pakistani protestations of an innocent, peaceful nuclear program and U.S. demands for good Pakistani behavior from now on.

This litany needs a new ending. American demands have to be backed up by action, even to the point of stopping aid to Pakistan. A cutoff might not work any better than scoldings, and it could be costly in other ways, but anything less would undermine U.S. nonproliferation policy.

Evidence mounts that Pakistan's decade-old pursuit of the bomb continues unabated. Yet Pakistan remains crucial to resisting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. All spring, Congress wrestled with these concerns and with an administration request for a \$4 billion, six-year aid program. Would approval send a limp message on proliferation? Would stopping aid destroy American influence?

As it turns out, even as Congress sweated over the usual compromise of renewing aid while expressing concern, a Pakistani bus-

nessman was hard at work in Philadelphia. He was trying to buy a steel alloy that could only be useful to Pakistan in producing nuclear weapons, and to bribe Commerce Department officials for an export license.

The baldness of Pakistan's latest perfidy has shaken even those who had hoped to paper over differences with yet another compromise. All manner of reason and argument have been tried with Pakistani leaders. It is time for stronger steps.

There is indeed no guarantee that an aid cutoff will restrain Pakistan's evident ardor for the bomb. Nor on the other side is there any certainty that Pakistani opposition to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan will be reduced by a cutoff. Pakistanis have their own reasons to oppose that occupation.

What the aid cutoff offers is another sort of guarantee: that U.S. statements about preventing proliferation are more than oratory. Whatever decisions Pakistan makes, the U.S. interest is clear. It lies in steady opposition to the development of nuclear weapons, in the strife-torn subcontinent and worldwide. Proliferation is a terrifying prospect. It will loom long after the injustice now plaguing Afghanistan is resolved.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Ominous Pattern

Once again a Pakistani has been arrested in the United States for trying to smuggle out materials that could be used to build nuclear weapons. This time it was steel of a certain highly specific type used in the uranium enrichment process. Work is proceeding steadily in Pakistan, and it is pressing the United States toward an unpleasant decision.

American law forbids economic or military aid to countries that are building nuclear weapons. But Pakistan provides the major supply routes and staging areas for the guerrilla resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and for that reason the United States currently gives it very substantial aid. Pakistan is forcing the United States to decide between its interest in sustaining the Afghan resistance and its interest in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. Put in those stark terms, the greater necessity is to defect the nuclear rivalry—and, with it, the possibility of nuclear war—in South Asia.

Pakistan has pursued nuclear weapons with obsessive energy ever since India exploded one in 1974. Legal sources of the necessary equipment have been foreclosed by a worldwide embargo, so it has resorted to systematic theft and smuggling to get the technology. There have been many cases in

which police and customs in the United States and in Europe have intercepted illicit shipments; it is clear that there have also been many shipments that reached Pakistan.

The recent pattern is ominous. Two years ago a German company evaded the embargo and sold Pakistan a ton of the special steel used in enrichment equipment. The Pakistani arrested this week in Philadelphia was trying to obtain 25 tons of the same steel. In April, West German authorities raided the headquarters of a Cologne firm that makes components for Ureco, a consortium that enriches uranium for several countries' power reactors. It appears that the Cologne firm had been supplying blueprints and equipment to Pakistan. Since Pakistan was already capable of producing enough enriched uranium to build perhaps one bomb a year, the latest cases suggest that it is trying to expand production.

In the 1970s the United States cut off aid to Pakistan because of its reckless pursuit of nuclear weapons. But in 1979, when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, the United States immediately reinstated the aid. Now the Pakistanis seem to believe that because of Afghanistan the United States will never enforce its nuclear control law and withdraw aid again. Are they right?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Believe Poindexter?

The congressional committees have many questions to ask John Poindexter in the Iran-contra affair, but one question rises to the top: Why should anyone believe him?

His testimony is calm and courteous. No evidence has yet appeared to contradict him, not after the shredding of so many documents. Yet this is not a perjury trial in which the jurors must decide whether he is incontrovertibly guilty. Here it is up to the public to decide whether his case is even plausible. On its face, the admiral's story presents at least five reasons for doubt.

1. He says he never told the president that Iranian arms profits were diverted to the Contras in Nicaragua. Why not? To avoid political embarrassment and provide "deniability" if the transaction came to light. That is why, also, he destroyed an embarrassing presidential arms-for-hostages order, as well as other documents.

The issue concerns three of the most important items on Mr. Reagan's agenda—hostages, Iran and Central America. Sometimes when there is big news, national security advisers worry about whether to wake the president a few hours early. Is it plausible that this national security adviser would withhold from the president very big news about three big issues, for months?

2. Note that Admiral Poindexter talks of sparing Mr. Reagan political embarrassment. Is it plausible that this quintessential staff officer, a man with zero taste for politics, would make such a political decision on his own? Is it plausible that he would not even discuss it with the late William Casey, director of central intelligence and also manager of the 1980 Reagan campaign? Is it plausible that neither would wish to know the judgment of the master politician in the Oval Office?

3. The admiral insists that he told no one after approving the diversion proposal, made by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. Having savored the irony of using the ayatollah's money to arm the rebels in Nicaragua, could the admiral truly resist sharing this "meat idea" with Mr. Reagan? The question echoes because the temptation to do so had to be great, considering how frequently the president lamented the fate of American hostages.

4. "It's always the responsibility of a staff to protect their leader," Admiral Poindexter said to the investigating committees. Yet he insists that he neglected to warn his commander in chief until last fall, when the whole knot of secret, deceitful dealings was unraveling. Finally, even when the story came out, the admiral sat by silently while the president went on national television to explain, armed only with defensive untruths.

5. Colonel North last week quoted Mr. Casey as saying that perhaps he was not high enough on the White House staff to serve as a sufficient "fall guy"—and that Admiral Poindexter, too, would have to fall on his sword. What reason is there to believe the admiral's version? He expresses only one lament about the crisis: that he did too little planning for damage control once the secret deals burst into the open. Why should the committees or the public now believe that someone with such a view has stopped testifying in ways that protect the president?

"The buck stops here with me," says the admiral. There are two differences between him and the man who made those his watchwords. The first difference is that Harry Truman took responsibility for his subordinates; in this case, the president professes ignorance of what his subordinates were doing in the White House. The second difference is that Harry Truman was credible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Little Was Achieved in Dakar

The recent meeting in Senegal of African leaders with African National Congress leaders did no harm. Less certain is whether it did any good. The two sides were certainly mismatched. The white team (despite the advance billing, not all of them were Afrikaners) included among the radical chic some serious players on the periphery of South African politics. The problem was that the oddly assorted group represented no one but themselves and were pitted against ANC representatives

who spoke for their party with all the unspoken dedication to a common policy and platform which that entails.

If the Dakar conference had persuaded (if the African National Congress) to suspend its attacks and thus open the way for discussions with the people who wield the real power in South Africa, it could have made a real contribution to peace between Afrikaners and their black compatriots. In the event, its achievements appear to have been a great deal more modest than its advance publicity suggested.

—THE TIMES (London).

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OPINION

You Can't Make Foreign Policy Without Congress

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A cartoon in Le Monde shows Rear Admiral John Poindexter on the tube saying earnestly, "And I did everything from the president." President Reagan, watching with delight, says, "Oh thank you, that's really nice of you."

Europeans are befuddled by the whole Iran-contra scandal. That is basically because they do not understand, or rather cannot digest, the U.S. constitutional system. Their governments come and go according to whether or not they have the confidence of their parliaments. It is inconceivable that they could experience what Le Monde's correspondent called "the unhealthy revival of the eternal battle between the legislative and the executive for control of foreign policy," so they cannot grasp the real meaning of checks and balances.

But at last the central issues in Washington's travails are emerging more clearly. They have been there all along, but they were obscured by the fuss over who knew when and who did what, and then by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's theatrical talent.

Even though Admiral Poindexter did not tell his chief the grubby details because "it was not so naive as to believe that it was not a politically volatile issue," he said the president told him in May 1986, "Look, I don't want to pull out our support for the Contras for any reason. This would be an unacceptable option. Isn't there something that I could do unilaterally?"

That can only mean behind the back of Congress. And that is the key point. The administration was not going to let lack of congressional support, reflecting lack of adequate public support, block the policy it wanted to implement. Colonel North's attempt to justify his shenanigans because he believed in them

and blamed Congress for being "fickle, vacillating, unpredictable" was an attitude shared by others in the White House.

There is nothing new about battles between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue, even when one party dominates both. That is what the Constitution deliberately arranged, to prevent abuses of power. Through control of money and the requirement for Senate "advice" as well as "consent," foreign policy is clearly included in this process created to force consensus.

Obviously, Congress cannot negotiate on behalf of the United States or conduct its diplomacy. Just as obviously, it cannot be excluded in shaping foreign policy. The effort to do that is the underlying cause of the scandal.

What is new in the perennial debate is the intransigence with which the administration refused to draw the constitutional consequences. If Congress cannot be persuaded to accept a policy, and the electorate endorses Congress, then the policy has to be modified.

A vicious circle has been created because one president after another tried to escape this fact of American institutional life by increasing resort to deception, cheating, lying.

It is true that Congress has passed incoherent laws that limit freedom of foreign policy maneuver. The Boland amendment was only one of a series. The War Powers Act, resulting from Vietnam, and attempts to block funds for nuclear tests and for space-based anti-missile defense that would violate the ABM treaty are other examples. They all have their origin in a legislative response to a military man. They are intended to close loopholes through which administrations relying on secrecy

tried to get around congressional disapproval. When the executive is caught out, Congress in frustration legislates more constraints, more troublesome specifics. Then, and current senior White House officials have argued that this is inevitable, the executive plunges further into the muck because it can no longer do what it wants without breaking the rules.

But it is not inevitable. The right answer is to work with congressional leaders in developing the policy, in building consensus, in providing honest, convincing proposals with reasoning that will stand up to the light of

day. The New York correspondent of The Times of London explained the friction by saying: "Senators have been swarming around the world conferring directly with heads of state. In Roosevelt's day, they would have been blown out of the water before they reached the three-mile limit." He is dead wrong. In Roosevelt's day, senators and representatives were brought in on major foreign policy issues from the start. The greatest attention was paid to seeking approaches that majorities in both parties could support.

The system, wisely, demands it. Otherwise we get Iran-contra scandals.

The New York Times.

The Story Needs Telling

AMERICAN opinion has not been so cajoled by martial rhetoric since General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur came back from the Far East 36 years ago, sacked by Harry Truman, and faded noisily away. The crisis for President Truman's impeachment was, in time, very much like the years that Oliver North's admirers are directing today at the colonel's congressional inquisition.

In 1951, the intellect and presence of Senator Richard Russell of Georgia were there to call the castrating American public back to order and to its senses. Mr. Russell did it by bearing down like a dentist's drill on simple fundamentals: that while a given policy, be it freedom in Nicaragua or how far to carry the Korean War, is debatable, it must in the end be set by accountable officials and not by military men. A senator had a story to tell and knew how to tell it. It was a story which, once the hysteria

subsided, the people accepted as the authentic theme of the Truman-MacArthur clash.

At present the real story awaiting its teller is a story of the West Wing run wild, "without adult supervision," as one wit has put it. It is the story of how a lazy president and cabinet officers who preferred position to principle farmed out the foreign policy of the United States to a light colonel and a bunch of hirelings and profiteers. Colonel North has spoken for the zealots. Who now will speak for constitutional government?

—Syndicated columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

OLIVERMANIA, or fervent admiration for Oliver North as a patriot and potential leader, is said to be an epidemic sweeping the country. If so, there is a handy cure. It consists of the Constitution, common sense and America's long history of regaining its balance after nearly tipping over.

—The Chicago Tribune.

South Korea: A Call for a Nonpartisan Interim Government

By Kim Dae Jung

The writer is a leader of the opposition in South Korea and a former presidential candidate.

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan's decision to accept certain reforms advocated by the opposition is a welcome beginning toward restoring democracy in South Korea. But agreement on the general principles of democratization, including selection of the next president through direct elections, is much easier than refining the principles into specific changes.

A combination of factors — non-violent demonstrations that included the middle class, international support for democratic principles and a more forceful American policy toward Seoul — helped bring about the June 29th compromise proposal by Roh Tae Woo, the candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to succeed President Chun.

Nonetheless, democracy is not yet a certainty, and if we are to prevent the current agreement from dissolving, we need to replace President Chun's regime in its remaining seven months with an interim nonpartisan governing cabinet.

The Chun regime is, in essence, a military dictatorship, although it has been pressured by the irresistible tide of popular will to accept the proposal for democratic reforms.

President Chun has reversed his position on a constitutional amendment four times in the last two years. First he favored retaining the current constitution, then he advocated a parliamentary rule, only to return to the original position. Most recently he has agreed to direct elections.

The Chun regime is clearly prone to discarding principles and beliefs for the sake of political expediency and survival. All this makes the South Korean people rather skeptical about whether the Chun administration will remain committed to democratic reforms until next February, when the

president has promised to step down.

Despite the recent agreement, four problem areas require vigilance.

• A schism has developed between the government and the opposition over the scope of reform. And questions have arisen about commitments to guarantee freedom of assembly, without fear of club-wielding riot police, and to protect the collective rights of the workers and farmers.

• Can the process of constitutional amendment proceed without a hitch? Will the regime accept election codes that will ensure free and fair elections?

• Will the regime, in the face of a certain defeat, still make good on its promise? Not since 1965 have the governments of Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan held fair elections, which are impossible without local au-

tonomy and as long as the government monopolizes all political funds.

• If defeated in presidential elections, will the Chun government surrender power to the opposition? This military regime tends to view elections not as a contest but as combat, which makes unpredictable its reaction in the event of a loss.

In spite of these potential problems, the enormous democratic capacity of our people will lead us to the promised land. In the last few months the South Korean people have demonstrated their ability to rise against oppression. The maturity and sophistication of South Korean people power was shown by the fact that the military never had a pretext for intervention.

Yet we expect the next eight months to be a period of constant uncertainty, and we have to consider precautionary measures. Specifically, President Chun should appoint as prime minister and cabinet officials people from his ruling party as well as people from opposition parties and those with no political affili-

ation. His recent cabinet reshuffling falls short of making the cabinet genuinely national and nonpartisan.

Moreover, President Chun should leave the administration of the nation's affairs to the cabinet and restrict himself to the symbolic role of confirming the decisions of this cabinet. These measures would help ally popular concerns and doubts about President Chun's sincerity. The new cabinet would enjoy the fullest possible support of the South Korean people and would help restore democracy with least difficulty.

Many in the Chun administration are concerned about political reprisals after the anticipated transfer of power next February. The cabinet, with full support of the people, would be able to lay down the foundation for national reconciliation, which would enable President Chun and his followers to step down without fear of vendetta.

The United States can continue to play an important role in political development. I was deeply impressed by its unequivocal support for democracy in South Korea and its categorical rejection of military intervention in politics. Pressure from Washington has had a substantial impact on the Chun regime in its dramatic reversal.

On the other hand, I am concerned that the American media are portraying the June 29th proposal not as the triumph of people power but as a gift from the democratic-minded Chun government. Moreover, steps in the United States argue that the political opposition in South Korea lacks an alternative vision and blueprint for democracy. That is wrong.

We in the opposition call for free and democratic politics. This means decentralization and local autonomy as well as the institution of a truly free-enterprise economic system and free-trade policy based on competition, productivity and service.

Our commitment to economic and social justice, however, must not undermine economic growth. Rather, it can enhance development of the economy by expanding domestic markets and consumption.

National security is also a prime concern. We are proud of the professionalism of our military, which, along with the expansion of democratic freedom, is a prerequisite for strengthening the national security. We propose pursuing the gradual unification of the Korean peninsula by establishing sincere negotiations between the South and North with the cooperation of the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union.

If elected, we would maintain close working relations with the United States and Japan, two of our inseparable allies, while solidifying our Third World ties and improving links with Communist neighbors such as China.

I hope the United States can understand and support our objectives and efforts to reshape democratically the political landscape of our nation. In particular, the United States can prod the Chun administration to move toward democracy, prompt the military to maintain neutrality and recognize the need for feasibility of a national cabinet as a means of achieving reconciliation. Only then can we freely elect a new president.

The New York Times.

South Africa: In the End You Sit Down and Talk

By Alex Boraine

The writer is a co-founder of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa.

DAKAR, Senegal — Despite the immense difficulties involved in organizing the recent meeting between a group of 61 Afrikaners and 16 representatives of the African National Congress, the proceedings were successful. They have served to destroy the myth nurtured by the South African government that the international community, and in particular black Africa, seeks the downfall and the destruction of white South Africans, and that the ANC is a small band of terrorists who refuse to negotiate.

The meeting has demonstrated that if white South Africans are prepared to abandon apartheid and start the search for a democratic, nonracial alternative, the ANC is prepared to participate in face-to-face discussions. The gathering captured the attention of a wide spectrum of European and African nations, and we received numerous expressions of support and offers from diplomats to help further the process of negotiations.

The seeds of the meeting were sown more than a year ago when Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and I, after 12 years in the South African Parliament, abandoned our seats in protest following the implementation of the 1984 constitution that gave the president a "wide dictatorial" power, and brought about the realization of our worst fears. More and more, Parliament was being bypassed. It had become a showpiece, with no real power. The nation was being run by a cabal consisting, in the main, of President Pieter Botha, the military and the police. The major opposition forces were ranged not within Parliament but on township streets and factory floors.

Mr. Slabbert and I founded the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, and began a series of meetings and workshops with black leaders inside South Africa. But we also realized that it was essential that the many black South Africans living in exile be involved in the discussions as well as the ANC, which is waging a

guerrilla war against the government. While in Parliament, we had assisted in the release of Breyton Breytenbach, a South African activist who had spent seven years in prison. He had moved to Paris, and through him we contacted Daniel Mitterand, wife of the French president. Through her good offices, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal offered to host the conference.

Early this year we were set to go. The ANC felt that the emphasis should be on bridging misconceptions between blacks and Afrikaners. We began quietly inviting Afrikaner academics, businessmen, student leaders, scientists, churchmen and writers.

The Dakar talks have been difficult; we expected nothing else. But substantial progress was made. We had long talks on what form negotiations should take. We talked about fair elections, mental structure: a one-party or a multiparty state? We agreed on the

need for a liberated economy in which blacks could participate equally with whites. Some felt we should have a free-enterprise system, others some form of socialism, or a mix. All these discussions went very well indeed.

The most pressing questions, nevertheless, were those of the South African government's political repression and the ANC's guerrilla campaign. Many members of the South African delegation emphasized that it is extremely hard to persuade whites that they should abandon apartheid, recognize the ANC and work a negotiated settlement when bombs are going off and people are being killed. There was concern that the ANC's unwavering commitment to continuous armed struggle may be counterproductive.

But there was agreement that one of the preconditions for negotiation must be the release of Nelson Mandela and the establishment of political freedom for organizations of diverse philosophies.

The rights of all to social equality, economic well-being, spiritual freedom and cultural tradition must be preserved within the framework of a majority government, just as they should have been granted by the minority governments of the past. And for that purpose we have agreed that the drafting of a bill of rights has a priority position on the agenda.

One of the greatest diseases of apartheid is isolation. The government's control of the media has left a lot of enlightened and committed South Africans with very limited understanding of fellow South Africans in exile. Our meeting has served to dispel many misconceptions. Our ability to agree on a joint communiqué, rather than separate statements, is indicative of the progress that we made.

History has shown that conflicts like ours must in the end be resolved by negotiation and compromise. The question is not whether, but when.

This has been adapted from an article in the Los Angeles Times.

Like Sandy Islands That Come and Go

By David S. Broder

BEAVER ISLAND, Michigan. The beaches are back this year. The resort on the Bay which washed out in last winter's storms has been rebuilt, making it possible to drive a pickup truck around the island again. The high waters which threatened docks, homes and waterside businesses here and in many other places on the Great Lakes have receded.

No one is certain why it has happened, any more than the climatologists and geologists are in agreement on why lake levels rose, year by year for the past decade, well beyond their norms. Every single month in 1986, the height of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron was above any recorded in this century.

Now they have gone down, and the relief is universal. Cabin owners who had driven log pilings into their beaches and piled rocks in front of their porches to keep the sand from sliding away from under the foundations are feeling more secure. Other emergency measures are back on the shelf, and life has resumed its normal pleasant pattern.

Footloosely, some say. Consulting geological evidence, these scientists argue that we are in the trough of a longer cycle. What we think of — and calibrate — as "normal" lake levels often have been exceeded in past geological eras, they say, and may well be topped again. Not just a few lakeside cottages but whole cities have been built on land which was under water in past eras.

The beaches that we enjoy — indeed, the whole island — may be ours only as a temporary indulgence, lasting through several human generations but only a brief moment in geological time.

What is true of beaches may also be true of American democracy at home and power in the world. The other evening, after a hike on the beach, I picked up a copy of a little booklet I had brought up here from Washington. Published last month by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a part of the Smithsonian Institution, the slim, 37-page volume with a red, white and blue cover bears the title, "Lessons From the Fall and Rise of Nations: The Future for America."

It is the transcript of a discussion held last month at the Wilson Center, where four scholars offered generally gloomy answers to the question, "Can the United States preserve the position it has occupied in the world during the lifetime of most of us here?" Said Paul M. Kennedy, a Yale historian, "The honest answer to this question must be no, simply because it has not been given to any one society to remain permanently ahead of all the others."

Such a topic invites pomposity, and there were many examples in the roundtable discussion among a dozen or so guests which followed the opening statements. But there were also some striking comments.

One came from James H. Billington, who has been the director of the Wilson Center and has been nominated as the new librarian of Congress. A noted historian himself, he said he appreciates the historical reasons for skepticism about the duration of America's pre-eminence, but "I feel that the objective assets that still exist in this country, including the moral ones of the people, are very substantial."

"It's our market that everybody wants into," Mr. Billington said. "What's more, this nation has the values that everyone else wants. Our kind of functioning democracy, our ability to deal with ethnic, religious, ideological plurality. This, he said, is what a lot of countries are groping for — 'what they would like to achieve.'"

Then he added something which I can strongly endorse on the basis of the knocking on doors and interviewing I have done with voters across the country in the past year: "I think the American people as a whole are much stronger, more resilient and more capable of fresh creative effort than the leadership they're getting. And by that I don't mean just political leadership."

Mr. Billington talked about the "erosion of values" in America's cities, citing such examples as the eversion of the graduates of leading universities to service in the armed forces and the eagerness of business leaders to secure their own financial futures whatever the productivity of their companies.

If the United States forsakes its heritage and squanders the opportunities it has been given, it will not be because of some historical predestination, Mr. Billington said, but because it has too many privileged people "who prefer to be overpaid, have two long vacations a year, hire a mercenary army to defend them, work themselves up over symbolic political issues and neglect the real needs of their own nation."

Thinking about that on my next beach walk, I concluded that my neighbors had not been foolish to drive pilings and pile rocks to save their homes. The legacy we inherited is worth struggling to preserve.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: At Bat for Liberty

WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania — Thirty tramps arrested by the police of Plymouth Borough were taken before Burgess W.D. Morris. He decreed that he will lead a parade to the best baseball diamond in the borough. Two teams will be selected. The losing team will be taken back to the lockup and for two days be compelled to pound stone in the streets. The victors also will go to the lockup, but be held only for dinner, when they will be ordered out of town. Burgess Morris is a baseball fan. He is anxious to see how well men can play the game when their liberty depends on the outcome.

PHILADELPHIA — Fairmount Park guards arrested 18 men and boys along the Schuylkill River to break up canoe-fishing on Sunday. It has become popular for men to hire canoes and men girls to accompany them. With the drowning of one girl recently, the police have ended the practice.

1937: Navy Pacts Signed

LONDON — Germany and Russia were brought into the orbit of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 by the signature of bilateral Anglo-German and Anglo-Russian treaties at the British Foreign Office on July 17. Germany's and Russia's new warships will conform to the qualitative size limits and gun calibers provided by the treaty. Subject to ratification, these agreements will come into force with the London Naval Treaty, which is passing through Parliament.

ARTS / LEISURE

Some Wonders of the Semi-Ancient World

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Tastes are changing fast. The hit made at Christie's the other day by marble sculptures that once stood in Marbury Hall, a Cheshire country house demolished in the 1950s, would have been simply unthinkable a decade ago.

To begin with, no auctioneer would have devoted a hardcover catalogue, fully illustrated in color, to only 14 lots, some of them dating from the Roman period but mostly restored, or worse, reworked in the

SOUREN MELIKIAN
 18th century. Christie's expert, Christine Insley, who with prudent ambiguity titled the catalogue "Classical Sculpture," appears to have had some difficulty making up her mind about the period of some of the items.

A typical case is a cylindrical pedestal, called an "altar," with Eros figures in low relief carrying heavy garlands. The 90-centimeter (36-inch) piece is catalogued as "probably 18th century, rather than earlier, the upper part 18th century." There is no doubt about the bit at the top. The white milky color, the sharp edges of the chiseling and, worst of all, the wrong proportions give it away as a restorer's addition. But the Eros figures are equally unconvincing in their own way. The fatuous smiles, the

stock handling of the relief have more than a touch of 18th century mannerism. They have been reworked at the very least, assuming they owe something to Roman times, hence Christie's dating in the catalogue entry as "probably 18th century."

On second thought, however, Christie's expert relented and at the viewing a typed sale notice stated that the "altar" is "probably 1st century." This kind of hesitation would have killed the sculpture until recently. On July 10, the three Eros figures flew to an exalted fate as a London gallery paid £17,600 (\$28,500).

The next lot, a porphyry urn 89 centimeters high, was dealt with in the same hesitant way by Christie's, which entered it as "probably 18th century after the antique rather than Romano-Egyptian." It is possible to be more specific. The sinuous profile of the lid with its lotus-bud finial is matched on countless alabaster vases from India with which the English would have been well acquainted by the 18th century. As the porphyry of the lid and the urn come from the same quarry, both may be safely ascribed to the 18th century. The irony is that as decorative art of the 18th century goes, the urn was cheap at £29,700.

After that, everything shot through the roof, Roman or not. A portrait of the Emperor Livia, 50 centimeters high, carried an estimate of £33,000 to £55,000, which some were inclined to see as optimistic. The nose and chin have been restored. The "damaged 18th century turned socle base," as Christie's calls it, was probably left to rot for years in humidity and the coiffure looks worn, almost powdery, possibly due to rough cleaning treatment. Old-timers looked on in disbelief as the bust ascended to an improbable £154,000.



Equestrian huntsman, sold for £198,000.

This apparently boosted the next three busts, all of which were fiddled with to varying degrees in the 18th century. Even Christie's cataloguing style, which cleverly conveys a suggestion of clinical objectivity, does not quite manage to give the "bust of the Emperor Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161)" a respectable look. About the condition, it wryly notes: "tip of left ear and three side curls, eyebrows, tip of nose and moustache, and small areas of drapery formerly restored now missing; front of forehead, base of neck, part of the back and small areas of drapery restored in the Eighteenth Century." This is

forgetting that the head was broken off and put back, and that nasty-minded observers may ask one day if the bust and the head belong together. Buyers had no such qualms. The sculpture made £33,000.

Next came a bust of "Emperor Marcus Aurelius . . . detached at neck and rejoined; nose and small areas of drapery restored in the Eighteenth Century; some areas of drapery detached." Despite that, and its lumpy looking hair, it went up to £99,000, exceeding Christie's high estimate by half. Peanuts however, in comparison with £154,000 made by the third bust, of Emperor

Lucius Verus — broken into fragments and clearly touched up in the face — 240 percent above Christie's high estimate.

But Christie's great moment was yet to come. The "Greek marble statue of a Maenad or the Muse Thalia" is a bizarre item. The lower part of the life-size standing figure of a woman looks all right, but as it goes up, the figure seems to shrink.

Bits have been made up. The head, Christie's writes, is "possibly ancient." Unfortunately, it comes a bit too close to the neoclassical

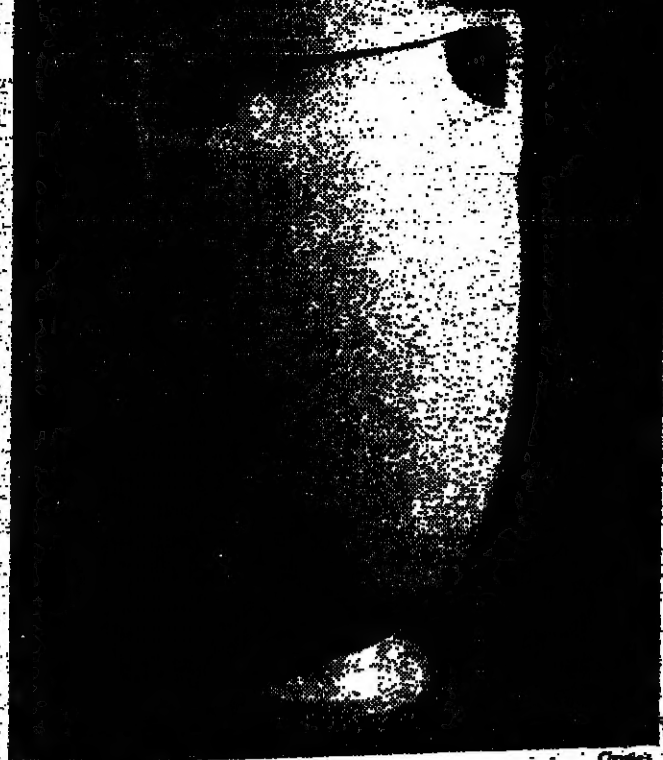
style of Joseph Nollekens, the 18th-century English sculptor, with an appearance that at best suggests reworking. At £242,000, the Maenad/Muse must have set a world record in semi-ancient sculpture.

A "Thasian marble statue of a herdsman restored as a spoof," looking even more like a spoof, was as good in its way at £159,500. A worthy conclusion to the sale was the "Greek marble statue of an equestrian huntsman." It lacks the legs and head of the horse, and the legs and head of the Amazon. The horse has been restored under the belly, cleaned to a harsh white, and probably touched up in the 18th century. Price: £198,000.

Had these sculptures come up on the market without a provenance, most would not have made even one-quarter the price and would have been hard to sell even at that level. Their success lies entirely in their past. They once formed part of the collection built up by James Smith Barry during his stay in Rome in 1776.

These were the days when young English aristocrats building their houses toured Italy and came back with the required Roman props acquired from British middlemen established in Rome — failed painters, such as Gavin Hamilton, turned amateur archaeologist, dealers of every description. The £198,000 "equestrian herdsman," for example, was excavated by Hamilton at Tor Colombaro together with a figure of Elektra, if A. Michalidis, whose book on "Ancient Marbles in Great Britain" was published in 1852, is to be trusted. Hamilton sold it to Thomas Jenkins, a big shot in the Roman antiquities business, who palmed it off on Smith Barry in 1776.

The other great quarry of Roman antiquities for British dealers were the collections accumulated by old Roman families, some as early as



An 18th century porphyry urn — cheap at £27,000.

the 16th century. The Mattei collection was one of them. Its founder, Ottavio Mattei, had stipulated in his will that it was inalienable. But his descendant Giuseppe, in deep financial trouble, received permission from Pope Clement XIV to sell it, subject to the pope's having first refused. Indeed 34 of the best pieces found their way into the Museo Pio-Clementino, now part of the Vatican Museums, while the rest was handled by Hamilton and Jenkins.

Some now grace the Louvre. Smith Barry picked up a few leftovers. One is the Maenad/Muse, hence the phenomenal £242,000.

We shall never know who restored it. Some Italian sculptors — Cavacchi, Albacini — earned small fortunes conditioning dilapidated antiquities to the requirements of the "tourists," as the English on the Grand Tour were beginning to be called. They had to look neat.

There is nothing very new in the art market: Change "British tourists" to "American tourists," switch from Roman antiquities to French 18th century furniture, and you get a strangely similar situation now. With a bit of luck in 200 years, these too may come to be seen as historical monuments, peering up notwithstanding.

Collector's Guide

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Moscow's Bluebird Club Is Back

By Gary Lee
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — It features a menu of soft drinks and caviar, a motley crowd of Russians, Soviet Georgians and Latin Americans and a program of imitation Ray Charles and home-bred saxophone.

It is always crowded, but the manager can always find you a seat. The Bluebird, (in Russian Siniaia Ptitsa) the first jazz club to open in Moscow in two decades, could turn out to be the most curious mix of American and Russian cultures since vodka and orange juice were splashed together and called a screwdriver.

In this country where rumors of one Kremlin leader's love of Benny Goodman helped boost his reputation, the Bluebird's opening last month marked merely the latest curious turn in an ongoing cultural thaw.

Banned under Stalin as decadent and subversive, jazz clubs — including the original Bluebird — first opened here in the post-Stalin thaw of the early 1960s, only to close down at the end of that decade of cultural experiments.

Reopening in the same dark basement near the Kremlin, the Bluebird already has the makings of an institution in the tradition of its counterparts the world over.

It is the only public testing ground for would-be Soviet jazz talent, for instance. Bluebird manager Vartan Tonoyan, an Armenian who is all of 26, scouts local Komsomol or young Communist



Jazz live at the Bluebird Club in Moscow.

clubs for talent and opens the show with them. One evening a 16-year-old from Tbilisi begged his way in the door and ended up bringing the house down with piano renditions of big-band favorites.

Next week, a whole evening will be devoted to a 25-year-old, top-quality Soviet saxophonist, who is leaving soon for the United States with his American bride.

Other regular performers include moonlighting classical musicians or semi-professional jazz acts hardly known outside of the Soviet Union's vibrant jazz grapevine.

For the equivalent of \$3, a four-hour show offers an average of five acts, representing a wide range of talent.

Snacks of caviar and salami sandwiches and soft drinks and alcohol-free cocktails are \$2 more.

With a nightly intake of only 200 rubles (\$300), Tonoyan says he hardly has money to pay for top-rated Soviet jazz musicians. "People play for free, here," he said, "but I pay them something anyway. I don't know how you could expect people to play like that without giving them something."

The club is a testament to the persistence of Soviet jazz enthusiasts against the official Communist Party stand on jazz, which is ambivalent at best.

For Tonoyan, its opening was a childhood dream come true. He was introduced to jazz at the age of 12 when his grandfather took him to a Duke Ellington concert in Moscow. "And this," he said, waving his arm around the club, "is the result."

In between came years of battles with the local Komsomol, which ended with an agreement to fund the club in exchange for a handsome share of the profits.

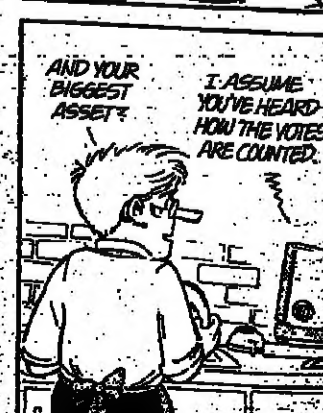
A small group of Soviet jazz aficionados is already using the Bluebird to help hoist its underground movement at least to basement level. Arriving for Wednesday night jam sessions from as far off as the capitals of the Ukraine and Esto-

nia, they gather at the Bluebird to swap such things as old Nat King Cole albums and anecdotes from the American jazz magazine Downbeat.

On any given night, the Bluebird is also jammed with diplomats from such far-flung jazz havens as Rio de Janeiro, Stockholm and Chicago.

Though public jazz concerts lately have been on the rise in Moscow, jazz clubs are actually more of an established tradition in outlying cities such as Leningrad and Tallinn. Jazz festivals in provincial capitals attract more talent and attention, for some reason, than the Moscow festival.

DOONESBURY



Increasingly, U.S. Firms Economize on Economists

By LOUIS UCHITELLE
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among executive search firms, Handy Associates is a leader in recruiting professional economists for financial institutions and big corporations. But call Peter Vosburgh, the proprietor, and the first thing he says is that Handy is not taking applications from economists seeking jobs.

"Our activity level on economists is very low," Mr. Vosburgh explains. Dozens of companies have broken up or shrunk their economics departments. They have done so as a cost-cutting measure, but also out of disillusionment with forecasts that in recent years have often failed to anticipate the twists of the uncertain U.S. economy.

"Forecasting became a source of irritation to management," said Walter B. Writton, the retired chairman of Citicorp. As a result, economists are being shifted from general analysis to practical line tasks, or "economic engineering," as Paul Samuelson, the Nobel laureate in economics, calls it.

A big chemical company, for example, recently transferred a front-office economist to the paint division, where he now figures out how changes in interest rates and construction activity might affect paint sales. Citicorp dissolved its big economics department 14 months ago, scattering most of the staff among various divisions. Thomas Moeller went to the department that manages pension funds for large corporations. There he interprets economic data that affect daily investment decisions.

Even Wharton Economics, which sells monthly forecasts from a computer model of the U.S. economy to hundreds of companies, is being forced to shift. Fees for those forecasts have dwindled to less than half of Wharton's total revenue. The bulk comes instead from helping client companies sell their particular products, says Dennis Steadman, Wharton's marketing chief. One client, for example, makes plastic door seals for cars. Wharton analyzes auto sales model by model to help that client plan how many door seals to produce.

DESPITE the inroads, Wall Street remains a bastion of economic forecasting. "If you are going to sell stocks and bonds, you have to offer opinions on every aspect of the economy," said Ed Yardeni, chief economist at Prudential-Bache. He nevertheless keeps his department small and inexpensive.

Like many other economists on Wall Street, Mr. Yardeni and his staff keep their weekly views to memo length. Only a few economists engage in broad economic analysis, among them Henry Kaufman at Salomon Brothers, Allen Sinai at Shearson Lehman Brothers, John D. Paulus at Morgan Stanley & Co., and, in the banking world, Milton Hudson and Rimmer de Vries at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. But even they are customers' men, consulting frequently with clients and enhancing the prestige of their firms through their scholarly commentaries.

In new hiring, the Japanese are in the forefront on Wall Street. Over the last 18 months, a half-dozen experienced American economists have joined Daiwa, Yamaichi, Nikko and Nomura Securities, adding a fresh dimension to the expanding U.S. trading operations of these giants. Here, too, the goals are practical, particularly the prestige of having an American to explain the economy to Japanese clients.

Meanwhile, the rolls of the National Association of Business Economists remain stuck at 3,600, the level reached five years ago after a 20-year climb, says David Williams, the association's executive director. Nearly 83 percent of these economists earn less than \$80,000, according to a 1986 poll.

"My sense is that many are now dispersed into the innards of the organizations for which they work," Mr. Williams said. Is that good? In the view of some economists, the effort to bring economic analysis to specific production and sales problems is likely to produce better results than economic forecasting.

Only a few Wall Street economists still engage in broad-scale analysis.

Dewey Moves on Morgan

Seeks to Boost Stake to 5.2%

Reuters

LONDON — Dewey Warren Holdings PLC, the insurance broker controlled by Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian financier, said Friday it planned to raise its stake in the British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell Group PLC to 7.85 million shares, or about 5.2 percent.

Dewey, which holds about 1.15 million shares in Morgan, also said it would launch a 2-for-1 issue of 25.4 million new shares. It said it would pay for the acquisition of Morgan shares through the issue of 13.05 million new Dewey shares.

Buying 6.7 million shares in Morgan would cost £33.2 million (\$54.13 million), and Dewey is capitalized at about £12 million.

One analyst, noting that Mr. Holmes & Court is also a director of Standard Chartered PLC, suggested that Dewey's proposal to boost its stake in Morgan could be a prelude to a bid by Standard.

He said that the financier might be planning to create a major international bank through combining the two.

Later in the day Dewey Warren said it had agreed to buy the insurance-brokerage operation of Hogg Robinson Group PLC for £116 million if a £282 million bid for Hogg by the bank company TSB Group PLC succeeds.

Dewey said that would pay for the unit through the issue of Dewey shares.

Dewey's earlier announcement boosted Morgan's stock to 528 pence from 487 pence at Thursday's close, but it later eased to 515. Dewey requested a suspension of trading in its own shares pending the announcement, and they were frozen at 280 pence.

Standard narrowly escaped a takeover by Lloyds Bank PLC last year when Mr. Holmes & Court bought shares and won a seat on Standard's board.

Lloyds is now able to bid again, but a purchase of Morgan would make Standard more difficult to digest, analysts suggested.

Although a potential bid for Morgan is possible, it is equally likely that Mr. Holmes & Court is launching an arbitrage operation to make a profit by forcing Morgan to seek a friendly offer, one analyst said.

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Sultan Salah Olayan: 'Never a hostile position'

Olayan Scorns Role of Black Knight

Mild Saudi Extends Empire in 'Friendly' U.S. Purchases

By William G. Shepherd
New York Times Service

LONDON — When shares of Transamerica Corp. shot up last month, rumors ricocheted around Wall Street that Primex Corp. or Ford Motor Co. might be preparing a takeover bid.

Then on the scene last week stepped one of the world's largest and least-known private investors, disclosing that he had a significant position in the San Francisco-based insurance and financial services company.

Sultan Salah Olayan of Saudi Arabia, whose other investments range from Occidental Petroleum Corp. to First Chicago Corp., disclosed that from May through early July he had added almost 1.3 million shares to a position he began accumulating in 1985.

On July 10, one of his investment entities, Computrol BVI of the British Virgin Islands, disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it had acquired 5.29 percent of Transamerica, sending the stock to a 12-month high of \$45.75. The stock closed at \$41.25 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

In an interview at the town house that serves as his London branch office, Mr. Olayan denied that he was putting Transamerica in play by opening bidding in a takeover contest, or that he was acting as a "white knight" to scare off potential raiders.

Mr. Olayan made it clear that he is a friendly investor with no takeover in mind.

"We have never taken a hostile position in a company," said Mr. Olayan, 68, who lives in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A short, broad man in a rumpled suit, he puffed repeatedly on cigarettes and squinted as if in the desert sun. "We are not a black knight."

Nor does he relish playing the role of white knight, although he said he once helped a British company, which he prefers not to name, ward off a raider a few years ago.

Mr. Olayan is not averse to acting as what he calls a "red knight," someone who takes a position supporting management in advance of any specific threat.

Azziz D. Syriani, Mr. Olayan's second-in-command, said, "We heard the Ford and Primex rumors a week or so ago and tried to check them out. It may be that our own buying caused the rumors. We can't be sure."

Frank C. Harringer, president of Transamerica, advanced the same theory. "As far as we know, we were not the target of any takeover attempt," he said.

See OLAYAN, Page 11

Housing Starts In U.S. Declined 0.7% in June

WASHINGTON — Housing construction in the United States, hit by a sharp rise in mortgage rates, fell in June for the fourth consecutive month, something that has not occurred in six years, the government said Friday.

The Commerce Department said construction of new homes and apartments dropped 0.7 percent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.59 million units.

It was the slowest annual construction pace since August of 1984 and it was the first time since mid-1981 that housing construction has declined four months in a row.

Nevertheless, housing industry analysts and government officials seemed unperturbed.

"The housing market appears to be settling down following the upturn in mortgage rates experienced in April and May," said James Fischer, president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Mortgage rates shot up more than 1.5 percentage points between April and late May when financial markets began worrying about inflation and the prospects for a U.S. trade war with Japan.

Mortgages since have declined about 0.5 of a percentage point.

"Mortgage rates have begun to recede and further declines should spur single-family starts this summer and fall," predicted Robert Ortner, the Commerce Department's undersecretary for economic affairs.

So far this year builders have begun work on 831,400 homes, 10.8 percent fewer than at this point in 1986.

That puts them on track to start more than 1.6 million homes, much fewer than last year's 1.81 million but about what many economists predicted for 1987.

The 0.7 percent decline in June followed decreases of 5.9 percent in March, 5 percent in April and 2.5 percent in May.

Building permits, considered a good sign of future activity, edged up 1.4 percent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.51 million units, the first increase since March.

(AP, Reuters)

France Reports Trade Deficit of 3.9 Billion FF

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France posted a merchandise trade deficit of 3.9 billion francs (\$638.7 million) in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the External Trade Ministry said Friday.

The figure was lower than the seasonally adjusted deficit for May of 5.6 billion francs, but was more than three times the June 1986 deficit of 1.262 billion francs.

For the first six months of 1987, the deficit was 19.6 billion francs, compared to 7.2 billion francs in the first half of last year.

French exports rose to a seasonally adjusted 73.2 billion francs in June, a 5.7 percent gain from May. Imports were up 2.5 percent at 77.1 billion francs.

Analysts Say Gulf Threat Exaggerated, See Oil Price Retreat

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Driven by concerns that the war between Iran and Iraq could disrupt oil supplies from the Middle East, world crude oil prices moved above \$22 a barrel in volatile trading this week.

But U.S. energy experts said Thursday that the market's fears have exceeded the prospects of a cutoff of crude oil supplies or even of a substantial reduction in Middle East shipments.

Consequently, they said they expect oil prices to retreat to about \$20 a barrel. However, prices continued to edge up Friday. In trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for August delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude, were up 4 cents to \$22.38 a barrel in early activity.

In London, North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, was quoted around \$20.55 a barrel, 15 cents above Thursday.

On Friday, Exxon Corp., the largest U.S. oil company, said it raised its posted prices for crude oil by 50 cents a barrel across the board, effective Thursday. All U.S. companies now have a posted price of \$20 for West Texas, the highest since January 1986.

Support for prices at about \$20 should remain strong, the experts said, assuming that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can stick to a production quota, agreed at the end of June, of 16.6 million barrels a day for the second half of the year.

But the increase comes at a time when the summer growth in demand for gasoline in the United States is proving greater than anticipated. As a result, retail gasoline prices now average \$1 a gallon, the first time they have reached that level in nearly 18 months.

John H. Lichtblau, president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, said of the world oil price move: "What has happened was directly related to concerns in the market about the Persian Gulf."

"But there's no evidence that oil supplies have been disrupted, or will be. So, this has been an overreaction," he said.

Still, Mr. Lichtblau and others said that apprehensions are likely to surface again when Kuwaiti oil tankers begin sailing under the U.S. flag, ending them to protection by U.S. warships. Preparations for such a "re-flagging" are under way.

■ Mexico Raises Oil Prices

Mexico, the third-largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, will raise export prices on its crude oil by 30 cents a barrel from Aug. 1, an official at Pemex, the state-owned oil company, said Friday. United Press International reported.

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.0000	
British pound	1.6480	+0.0010
French franc	6.5596	+0.0001
German mark	3.3757	+0.0001
Italian lira	2036.27	+0.0100
Japanese yen	163.89	+0.0100
Netherlands guilder	3.6033	+0.0001
Spanish peseta	166.64	+0.0001
Swiss franc	2.0371	+0.0001
West German mark	3.3757	+0.0001
Yugoslav dinar	20.4800	+0.0001

U.K. Doubt on EMS Status Reflects Mixed Blessings

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The English call it "the French syndrome" — a shorthand expression to describe what they regard as the certain economic garroting resulting from long-term, full membership in the European Monetary System.

It is being heard frequently as Britain's intermittent, internal debate on whether to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS has accelerated, following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's victory in the election she called last month. Mrs. Thatcher had said in January that Britain was unlikely to join the managed currency float before the election.

The debate pits Mrs. Thatcher and her chief advisers against most of Britain's financial community. Some analysts trace this reluctance to a belief that the price of membership, in its limitations on economic policy, might not be worth the benefits. In this way the debate echoes the continued domestic rumblings against Britain's membership in the European Community itself.

Created in 1979, the system of fixed-rate exchange rates allows periodic currency adjustments to reflect variations in members' economic policies. But the main goal is to create a zone of stable rates to protect intra-European trade from disruption caused by the extreme volatility of the U.S. dollar. In turn, European-made products become more competitive, or less so, in world markets as the dollar rises and falls.

In analyzing this system, David Lomax, chief economist at National Westminster Bank in London, summarized one of the main arguments used by those who oppose full British membership.

"If you have a fixed exchange rate and devaluation, or realignment, never fully accounting for changes in inflation — which has been the case in Europe — over time the hard currency (the Deutsch mark) becomes undervalued and the other currencies become overvalued."

"There's quite a case to argue," he added, "that the relative stagnation of France, quite atypical of their past performance, is the combination of eight years of membership in the EMS."

Surprisingly, said a national debate on industrial competitiveness caused by a sharp drop in manufacturing exports, the French do not quarrel with the analysis of costs and benefits of EMS membership.

Japan Simplifies Bidding In Its Supercomputer Market

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a move to defuse tensions over supercomputer trade, Japan's government announced Friday that it was changing its bidding procedures for the sophisticated instruments.

The United States has complained that companies have been unable to sell supercomputers to the Japanese government partly because of complicated and discriminatory bidding procedures.

U.S. companies have complained that government agencies did not publicize their intent to buy or lease supercomputers and were not always clear on the specifications for the machines that perform calculations and analytical functions at lightning speed.

In March, Japanese newspapers reported that Japan planned to buy several American supercomputers, at about \$20 million each, for use by government agencies and national universities. The purchases were intended to convince the U.S. government to reduce or lift \$300 million of tariffs imposed on selected Japanese products in a dispute over a trade agreement on computer chips. Last month, the United States cut the tariffs by \$51 million.

The new bidding system, to be introduced Aug. 1, would require all government agencies to declare their buying or leasing intentions for supercomputers in the official government gazette. Government agencies would have to give detailed requirements, and if asked, would have to explain their choices to unsuccessful bidders.

U.S. officials welcomed the announcement. "We worked out these changes with them in Tokyo a month ago," said Douglas Newkirk, an assistant U.S. trade representative.

Interest Rates

Rate	Value	Change
1-month	6.50%	-0.25%
3-month	6.75%	-0.25%
6-month	7.00%	-0.25%
1-year	7.25%	-0.25%

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Gold

Gold	Price	Change
1-ounce	320.00	+0.00
10-ounce	3200.00	+0.00
100-ounce	32000.00	+0.00

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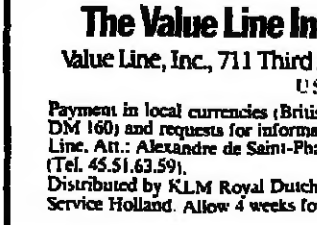
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Adjacent to the Washington Marriott
OUR 4th YEAR



Blackie's
House of Beef

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at

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OUR 4th YEAR

NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+1/2
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	+1/2
GE	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	NASDAQ	OTC	OTC
NYSE	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
Amex	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
NASDAQ	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
OTC	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
OTC	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

Friday's NYSE Closing				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

AMEX Diary				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234,567	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234,567	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234,567	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234,567	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10-yr	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
20-yr	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
30-yr	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1-yr	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23

NYSE Diary				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

Dow Jones Averages				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

NASDAQ Diary				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23	1,234,567

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Closes Above 2,500 Mark

NEW YORK — New York stock prices advanced again Friday, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing above the 2,500 level for the first time.

Dow Jones' average of 30 blue chips rose 13.07 to 2,510.04 at the close.

Advancing stocks led declining ones by about 6 to 5.

The Dow average, which had topped 2,500 briefly on Thursday, moved past the mark again Friday, with the help of a strengthening dollar in foreign exchange and a decline in open-market interest rates.

Consolidated volume amounted to 200.6 million shares, down from 245.4 million on Thursday.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said also that the key to the market's advance is the tremendous amount of cash available for investment.

"The market is healthy and bolstered by foreign investors' appetite for stocks," said Eugene Peroni Jr., head of technical analysis at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

"The buying force is powerful."

"The performance from all quarters was impressive," said Hugh Johnson, portfolio strategist at First Albany. "The dollar strengthened, the bond market followed and the stock market took its cues from both."

New World Entertainment Ltd. said it had made an unsolicited \$41-a-share merger offer for Kenner Parker Toys Inc., the maker of the board games Monopoly and Trivial Pursuit.

The companies said it would consider New World's offer.

Kenner Parker advanced on speculation that the offer would trigger other bidding for the company. Kenner has about 11.7 million shares outstanding.

Wall Street applauded Coca Cola's decision to buy back up to 40 million of its own shares over the next three years, traders and analysts said. "It's not the buyback that is the surprise," one trader said. "It's the size of the buyback that is the surprise."

"We are talking about more than 10 percent of the shares outstanding," said George Thompson, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities, noting that the company has about 378 million shares outstanding.

"This is a continuation of a market trend," another trader said. "Coke is buying back shares and thus telling the market that it believes in the value of its own shares."

He noted that Philip Morris, another company with fast food concerns, announced a \$1 billion share repurchase Thursday.

Penn Central's board approved a spin off of Sprague Technologies.

Stone & Webster said second-quarter earnings rose to \$2.05 a share from \$1.31 in the year-ago quarter.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel reported a second-quarter profit of \$39.3 million, or \$7.25 a share, compared to losses a year ago of \$60.3 million. It attributed its results to its product mix and higher steel prices.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Court Orders Guinness Fee Repaid

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The High Court on Friday ordered a former Guinness PLC director, Thomas J. Ward, to return immediately to the brewer the £5.2 million (currently \$8.47 million) he received as fees during the company's takeover of Distillers Co. last year.

Guinness is being investigated by the Department of Trade and Industry for its tactics in the £2.7 billion takeover.

It has admitted arranging for the apparently illegal repurchase of its stock, in an apparent effort to boost its share price and makes its cash-and-stock offer for Distillers, a Scotch whisky and gin maker, more attractive.

A former Guinness chairman and chief executive, Ernest Saunders, who has been fired and faces charges of obstructing justice, secretly agreed to pay Mr. Ward the fee for what they claimed were his services in the takeover.

Guinness, whose board was not informed of the payment, has been seeking to recover that money and

millions of pounds that were used in the stock repurchasing plan.

Guinness's chairman, Sir Norman MacFarlane, has said that payments worth £25 million were wrongfully made to sweeten the company's bid for Distillers.

The court said that Guinness's by-laws did not permit Mr. Ward to retain any profit from a secret agreement made with Mr. Saunders. The agreement had not been disclosed to the board as required by the British Companies Act.

Mr. Ward had claimed that, even if he was liable to repay the money,

he was entitled to payment for his services.

Mr. Ward, a U.S. lawyer who was formerly head of Guinness America, also claimed that no judgment could be entered that would require immediate repayment to Guinness, since he was entitled to pursue cross-claims of his own against Guinness.

But the court decided that it would be unfortunate if a director who had secretly received remuneration without proper authority was entitled to retain it until a possibly groundless claim had been determined. (A.P. Reuters)

Nissan Motor Profit Fell 43% in Year

United Press International

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's No. 2 automaker, reported Friday that net profit fell 43 percent to 20.37 billion yen (currently \$135.8 million), or 9.23 yen a share, in the year ending March 31, from 35.67 billion yen, or 16.36 yen, the previous year.

Consolidated sales totaled 4.27

trillion yen, down 8 percent from 4.63 trillion.

It said foreign exchange losses caused by the yen's appreciation amounted to the equivalent of around \$4.3 billion.

The company said its U.S. subsidiary posted lower profits because of the strong yen.

ITT Considers Sale of Stake In Britain's STC

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. confirmed Friday market rumors that it is considering the sale of its 24 percent stake in STC PLC, a British company making electronics and telecommunications equipment.

ITT's 131 million shares in STC have risen in value to about \$700 million, up from a little under \$300 million last summer and \$500 million in March, based on prices on the London Stock Exchange.

James Gallagher, a spokesman, said ITT hopes to decide within the next several months. STC, the former Standard Telephones & Cable, was once a wholly owned ITT subsidiary. ITT's other big interest in telecommunications is its 37 percent stake in Alcatel NV, a joint venture with Compagnie Générale d'Electricité of France.

TW Services Agrees to Buy Denny's for \$843 Million

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — TW Services Inc. has agreed to acquire Denny's Inc., the U.S. restaurant and doughnut shop operator, in a transaction valued at about \$843 million.

The companies said Thursday they had approved a plan in which TW Services would pay \$218 million in cash and assume \$625 million in Denny's debt.

TW Services, a food services and retirement care company based in New York, was formed Dec. 30 from certain operations of Transworld Corp., the former parent of Trans World Airlines.

The company said it was considering ways to finance the acquisition, including joint ventures, the assumption of debt and the sale of some of Denny's nationwide assets.

Denny's, based in La Mirada, California, operates about 1,200 family restaurants across the United States under the Denny's name.

It also owns 70 El Pollo Loco outlets that sell Mexican-style charbroiled chicken and retains a 42 percent stake in Winchell's Donut Shops with 800 outlets nationwide.

Denny's was a public company until 1985, when it was sold to members of its management and Merrill Lynch Capital Markets for \$753.4 million. It had revenues of

\$1.2 billion in its most recent fiscal year.

"Denny's is a well-managed, profitable operation with excellent growth potential in businesses we understand," said Frank Salzano, chairman and chief executive of TW Services, which owns 600 Canteen restaurants in the southern United States.

Its announcement follows the failure of negotiations by Marriott Corp. of Bethesda, Maryland, to buy Denny's and create the biggest U.S. family restaurant operation.

Marriott runs the Big Boy restaurant chain and more than 140 hotels, caters food to more than 150 airlines and has Roy Rogers fast-food outlets and Hot Shoppe cafeterias.

Marriott was reported to have initially offered between \$875 million and \$880 million for Denny's, but then angered the company's management by seeking to lower the price to about \$850 million.

TW Services said it began talks with Denny's before negotiations with Marriott broke down.

Denny's chairman, Vern Curtis, will step down after the takeover by TW Services is completed in September, but its president, Donald Pierce, will remain.

TW Services' three operating segments are Canteen, Spartan Food Systems and American Medical Systems.

Austrian State Industry Posts Losses

Reuters

VIENNA — The holding company for Austria's state industries said Friday it posted a loss of 11 billion schillings (\$846 million) in 1986, and its chairman warned that "extraordinarily harsh measures" were needed.

The figure compared with a 1985 loss of 14 billion schillings for Österreichische Industrieholding AG, or OIAG.

"We are like a general store which offers the whole range of goods in a village and must compete with supermarkets," said Hugo Michael Sekyra, the chairman. "If we do not become supermarkets in a few sectors, we will be threatened with the same death as the village store."

Mr. Sekyra said that the giant engineering and steel conglomerate

Vöest-Alpine AG and the steelmaker Vereinigte Edelmetallewerke accounted for most of the loss.

He said that "dramatic" reductions in personnel were needed. State industry accounts for 20 percent of Austria's output, and socialist governments traditionally have subsidized those industries to maintain jobs. But the current government coalition has said that the situation cannot continue.

OIAG's work force was reduced by 6,000 to 96,254 in 1986 and by another 6,000 in the first six months of this year.

Mr. Sekyra predicted a net loss for OIAG of about 8 billion schillings for 1987, with Vöest-Alpine responsible for about 4.5 billion schillings of that total. VEW for 2.5 billion and the chemical company Chemie Linz AG for 1 billion.

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States				Champion Spark Plug				Gannett			
American Home Products				2nd Qtr.				2nd Qtr.			
Revenue: 1,026				Revenue: 50.7				Revenue: 197			
Net Inc. 1,230				Net Inc. 7.4				Net Inc. 70.5			
Per Share 1.23				Per Share 1.04				Per Share 8.96			
2nd Qtr.				2nd Qtr.				2nd Qtr.			
Revenue: 1,226				Revenue: 197				Revenue: 197			
Net Inc. 1,230				Net Inc. 7.4				Net Inc. 70.5			
Per Share 1.23				Per Share 1.04				Per Share 8.96			
1st Half				1st Half				1st Half			
Revenue: 2,452				Revenue: 394				Revenue: 394			
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